

CELINA DEMOCRAT

CARLIN & CARLIN
CHAS. C. CARLIN JAMES E. CARLIN
Publishers and Proprietors

Office—Hiley Building, second floor, E. 10th
Street, 1014 East Market street.
Office Phone 32
Residence Phone 511

THE DEMOCRAT will feel obligated to any
subscriber who fails to receive his paper
regularly. Will promptly, if complaint be
made to this office.

Weekly—Price One Dollar per
year in advance

FRIDAY, September 25, 1914

STATEMENT

Of the ownership, management, etc., of THE
CELINA DEMOCRAT, published weekly at Celina,
Ohio, required by the act of August 24, 1912.
Editor—Chas. C. Carlin, Celina, Ohio.
Business Manager—James E. Carlin, Celina, Ohio.
Publisher—Chas. C. Carlin, Celina, Ohio.
Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security
holders—The Citizens Banking Company,
Celina, Ohio. (Signed) JAMES E. CARLIN,
Business Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day
September, 1914. Notary Public Mercer County.
(Seal)

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

State

For Governor—JAMES M. COX, of Dayton
For United States Senator—TIMOTHY S. HOGAN, of Wellston
For Lieutenant Governor—W. A. GREENLUND, of Cleveland
For Secretary of State—J. H. SECREST, of Lima
For Treasurer of State—JOHN P. BRANNAN, of Urbana
For Attorney General—JOSEPH MCGHEE, of Jackson
For Chief Justice of Supreme Court—FRANK A. MCKEAN, of Cleveland
For Chief Justice of Common Pleas—HUGH L. NICHOLS, of Batavia
For Judge of Supreme Court—J. F. WILKIN, of New Philadelphia
For Judge of Common Pleas—PHIL M. CROW, of Kenton

District

For Congress—N. W. CUNNINGHAM, of Bluffton
Judge of Court of Appeals—WALTER H. KINDER, of Findlay
For State Senator—WILLIAM BEHNE, of Bryan

County

For Judge of Court of Common Pleas—H. A. MILLER
For Representative—G. J. C. WINTERMUTE
For Clerk of Court—J. B. HASLINGER
For Sheriff—WILL PUMPHREY
For Auditor—J. F. STEINBRUNNER
For Commissioner—HENRY BEHNS
For Treasurer—ANDREW BRUNSWICK
For Recorder—BENJAMIN E. EVERETT
For Recorder—FRANK BENKE
For Recorder—HENRY J. STELZER
For Recorder—NOAH L. HINTON
For Recorder—B. S. MYERS
For Recorder—O. G. AYERS

Democratic County Central Committee

Blackrock—J. E. Snyder, Willshire 1.
Butler—Chas. Strickland, Coldwater
Burkettsville—Ben Hinder
Celina—First Ward, J. J. Bedell.
Second Ward, Noah Fry.
Third Ward, Frank W. Short, Chairman
Fourth Ward, Albert Merzmann.
Coldwater—F. A. Thomas
Center—G. I. Thomas, Celina 10, Secretary.
Chickasaw—J. P. Harting
Dublin—East, S. J. Chivington, Mercer.
North, J. F. Hoke, Rockford.
South, R. E. Folsom.
Franklin—Irvin Hole, Muncaster.
Gibson—J. E. Hart, Burkettsville.
Grassville—G. Loken, St. Henry.
Hopedale—H. F. Lemke, Celina 8.
Jefferson—W. L. Treary, Celina.
Liberty—Chris Lind, Rockford.
Muncaster—H. B. Bennett.
North—W. M. Hays.
Marion—East, Joe Goeke, Maria Stein.
West, Fred Gottmuller, St. Henry.
Rockford—Carl C. Smith.
St. Henry—North, Otto Sommers.
South, W. O. Stiemme.
St. Henry—J. H. Harting.
Union—G. W. Kinkley, Mendon 3.
Washington—North, Leonard Beckley 2.
So., Ben Vorderhaar, Rt. Beckley 2.

Executive Committee

J. D. Johnson, Chairman, Celina.
S. J. Vining, Vice Chairman, Celina.
James K. Carlin, Secretary, Celina.
J. L. Morrow, Treasurer, Celina.
G. M. Folsom, Celina.
P. E. Kenney, Celina.
G. M. Betz, Celina.
Albert Merzmann, Celina.
D. C. Kinder, Rockford.
Chas. Jenkins, Coldwater.
Thomas Williams, Neptune.
Frank Feltz, Cassella.

Members Board of Elections

John M. Hale (Rep.), Chief, Neptune.
Wm. Wiley (Rep.), Washington township.
Chas. Creeden (Dem.), Celina.
Henry Lemke (Dem.), Hopedale township.
E. E. Garwick (Dem.), Clerk, Neptune.

CALAMITY JANE
WILL PLEASE NOTE

The sure way to get things done is to
go to do them; so, when it began to
appear that private capital would not
finance American steamship lines to carry
American commerce, the President
promptly set about buying some.

BACK ON A HIGH PROTECTIVE
TARIFF BASIS.

The war has checked foreign imports.
The checking of imports is sending still
higher the already high cost of living.
If anything else than war had interfered
in this way with foreign trade, the effect
on the cost of living would have been
exactly the same. If there had been no
war, but if Congress had revised the tariff
upward instead of down, imports would
have been restricted even as the war,
while it lasts, is unloading whatever good
work Congress has done with the tariff
and is putting us back on a high protective
tariff basis. How do you like it, Mr.
Protection Advocate?

But there is some consolation in the
present situation which would be denied
us under a protective tariff. The war can
only last a comparatively short time—
a few weeks or months at most. Then
the markets will open automatically with-
out a long wait for Congress to wrangle
over the matter. Of course, even then
there will not be instantaneous relief.
It will take some time to restore the
ruined and disordered industries of Eu-
rope—the very industries that protectionist
politicians have been telling us are
inimical to our own. Yet that the Ameri-
can people are dependent for prosperity
on these European industries is all too
evident now.

It will take even longer to repair the
injury caused by killing thousands of
Europe's effective laborers. These
"pauper" laborers whom our Fenosens
Smoots, Lodge's, and other protectionist
legislators have held up as menaces to
American labor, we now see have in fact,
largely helped in the past to make things
easier for American labor.

But when it is all over, when peace
has been proclaimed once more, when
European industries will have been re-
habilitated and time will have restored
the supply of European laborers, will not
the voice of the protectionist be again
heard, proclaiming the same old exploded
fallacies? Who can say? But if it does,
let the sad lesson of this war be
borne in mind.

Even by Calamity Jane, of the Mercer
County Observer.

SUPPORT FOR
THE PRESIDENT

[Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

With the Congressional elections less
than two months distant, one is impressed
by the low ebb to which party feeling
among the mass of the people has sunk
and by the slight popular interest in the
nominations, candidacies and campaigns
of the year. The change in the political
situation in the past six weeks through-
out the country has been so radical as to
stagger politicians who had hitherto
seen things coming their way.

That the change in the point of view
of the nation since August 1 must be of
advantage to the party in power is gen-
erally admitted. Lines of attack on the
administration's record, which had been
carefully opened up, are now completely
blocked. Certain liabilities of the Presi-
dent are now revealed as assets. A gibe
at "watchful waiting" to-day would be
more likely to make Democratic votes
than Republican or Progressive votes.
All criticism of the foreign policy of the
administration is suspended. Mr. Roose-
velt has publicly announced an abandon-
ment of his assault on the President
along that line.

The sufficient answer to criticism of
the foreign policy of the United States
government is that the United States is at
peace with all the world. Americans
prefer the answer of the "inexperienced"
Bryan to the Japanese ambassador,
"There can be no last word between
friends," to the experienced Von Beth-
mann-Hollweg's professional sneer at a
"scrap of paper."

The nation must take pride in the
scrupulous observance of the Hay-
Pauzefote treaty, in the matter of the
canal tolls, now that a great European
power has made a mockery of the treaty
neutralizing Belgium. One can no longer
sneer at "amateur diplomats," in
view of Gerard's splendid service at Ber-
lin and Whitlock's masterly rescue of
unfortified Brussels from the German
guns.

The administration may go to the
country with an extraordinary record of
legislative achievement. The new Fed-
eral reserve banking system is one of the
legislative monuments of a generation.
Its importance will grow upon the nation
as time passes, particularly in the
difficult period in finance which the war
has brought on. The country's financial
administration is in strong hands. Since
the war crisis opened there has been de-
cision and efficiency at Washington. The
country suffers and will suffer from busi-
ness dislocation in this terrible emergen-
cy of European conflict, but the domi-
nant thought of the people while the
emergency lasts is likely to be what was
in Lincoln's mind when he spoke of the
danger in swapping horses while cross-
ing a stream.

The country is not likely in the com-
ing elections to weaken seriously the
President's influence either at home or
abroad. He must remain President of
the United States throughout the war
period, and in him rest the world's best
hopes of peace as soon as conditions re-
lent it advisable for him to again offer his
friendly services. He will need the
strong and undivided support of his
countrymen in order that he may speak
at the opportune moment with such
prestige that the powers in conflict will
listen to his counsel.

IN THE OLD DAYS.
(Youngstown Vindicator.)

In this campaign upon the part of
the discredited Republican organiza-
tion in Ohio to get back into power
from which it was driven some years
since, it is well for the voters, and
particularly the voters who pay the
taxes, to remember what the record
of the party is that seeks another
lease on power.

The Columbus Dispatch points out
what was the rule in the old days
when things were different and in
marked contrast with what they are
today under Democratic administra-
tion of a dollar's worth of good gov-
ernment for each dollar expended.
Here's what it says:
"Almost without exception public
office was regarded as a private snap.
Politicians latched everything from
school funds to liquor tax. Public
work, whether performed by state,
county or city, was expected to be
and was a cesspool for graft. Right
here in Franklin county, county offi-
cials enriched themselves by from
\$20,000 to \$40,000 a year under the
elastic interpretation of laws which
were originally enacted in the inter-
est of the machinists of the Republi-
can party."

It was so throughout the state in
the days of Republican power. Frank-
lin county is not alone with a memory
of such experience. Other counties
can recall Republican methods. The
state itself had experience in the
treasury and institution scandals, and
it is necessary now only to point to
the recovery of money rightfully be-
longing to the state, paid back by Re-
publicans, as the evidence of a Republi-
can shortcoming in office at a time
when the party stopped at nothing that
would aid the organization. Legisla-
tion and administration were with a
view to their effect in strengthening
the organization. Even courts of jus-
tice did not escape attention, so
strong was the machine method of
running affairs in Ohio.

WHERE MEN FAIL.
(Franklin News.)

When men use the ballot in the gen-
eral spirit, they fail to measure up to
the full stature of true manhood and
the high standard of American
citizenship. The average American
is a lover of fair play, yet he has no
patience with the fellow that is sore
because some fancied grievance or
slight received in the distribution of
the spoils of office, and who is imbued
with the spirit of retaliation when en-
tering the booth on election day. When
men have no higher conception than
this of their duties as members of
the body politic, then is the ballot
debauched and made an instrument
of personal revenge. The person or
persons who use this great privilege
in this way violate the very spirit and
letter of the law conferring universal
suffrage. The man who sells his vote
to the highest bidder is generally re-
garded as being unworthy of trust, and
no doubt rightly so. Admitting the
elector who sells his vote to be a ques-
tionable character, how shall the man
be rated that goes to the polls with
malicious intent to get even? Are
those who are so governed any higher
in the scale of citizenship than those
who sell strictly for cash?

WANT GOOD ROADS.
(Tiffin Advertiser.)

The so called good roads plank in
the Ohio platform does not meet
with the approval of Secretary
Caley of the Cleveland Auto club,
and he does not hesitate to say so,
having written letters of criticism to
both Harding and Willis. Caley, who
is a Republican but voices the senti-
ment of the great majority of good
roads advocates in Ohio. The state
is rapidly getting the best system of
highways in the country and the peo-
ple who are paying for them desire
no interference with the practical and
scientific program which the present
law contemplates.

Maine voters stood by President
Wilson and elected a Democratic gov-
ernor. Ohio has a governor, a United
States senator, and seventeen con-
gressmen, to elect, and will also
choose Democrats.

VICTORY IN MAINE
IS VERY PLEASINGPercentage of Gain in Democratic
Vote Far in Excess of Com-
mended Opposition.

The election in Maine, on the 14th, at
which time a State ticket, members
of the legislature and Representatives in
Congress were elected, is a triumph for
the vindication of President Wilson's ad-
ministration. If "As goes Maine, so goes
the Union" be true, Republicans and
Progressives who have been railing at
the present National Administration can
find absolutely no comfort in the results.
The returns show that the Demo-
cratic Candidate for Governor, Oakley S. Curtis,
was elected by a majority of 2,700,
according to unofficial reports.
Not only was candidate for Governor,
Curtis, elected, but the Democrats gained
nine members of the Legislature on joint
ballot, the Republicans lost seven and
the Progressives lost one. The Con-
gressmen elected were two Republicans
and one Democrat, being precisely the
same ratio of representation held by
the State during the last two years. Re-
sults further show that the Progressive
vote dropped from about 47,000 to 17-
000, the loss going to the Republicans.
A further analysis of the vote shows that
the Democrats gained in voting strength
over 1912 20 per cent, and the combined
Republicans and Progressives' gain is
only 1-2 per cent.

A single glance should show the full
significance of these results. Realizing
the tremendous influence which a large
Republican vote and the success of that
party would have throughout the nation,
Republican orators from all sections of
the country were poured into the State
with the hope that Maine might set a
pace for the other States having elections
this fall. The outcome is therefore a
keen disappointment to the Republican
party, not only in Maine but throughout
the nation.

President Wilson and his administra-
tion has been triumphantly vindicated in
this, his first test of strength. If the Re-
publican party had been successful, the
g. o. p. would have heralded its success
from one end of the land to the other.
Democrats are therefore justified in feel-
ing considerable exultation over the out-
come, which shows that the great heart
of the people is with the President and
swells with pride as it views the accom-
plishments in eighteen months of abso-
lute Democratic rule. Maine has sent
its greeting to Ohio. It is pregnant
with suggestion and meaning and Ohio
electors will see to it that its magnificent
victory for Democratic principle will be
duplicated in this State next November.

AMERICANS ABOUT
TO QUIT VERA CRUZPlans for Evacuation Completed
at Washington.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Plans for
the evacuation of Vera Cruz were
completed at a conference between
President Wilson and Secretary Gar-
rison. The latter sent word to Gen-
eral Funston that as soon as the state
department could adjust certain ques-
tions which had arisen over the pay-
ment of funds collected at the cus-
toms house and American refugees
carried for a date would be fixed for the
departure of the troops.

Secretary Garrison expressed the
opinion that the troops probably
would be able to get away within a
fortnight or so. The secretary made
it clear that the American govern-
ment would not undertake to care for
any of the refugees in Vera Cruz ex-
cept Americans. Church organiza-
tions of other countries, it is pre-
sumed, will pay for the transporta-
tion of the others, unless foreign gov-
ernments request relief. General
Funston estimates that besides the
300 so called religious refugees there
are 1,000 others who desire to leave
before the evacuation begins.

STERN REBUKE TO
PARTY TRAITORSHanded Out by Running Mates
of Governor Cox.

"TRUE DEMOCRACY LEAGUE"

Support Declined by Attorney Gen-
eral Hogan, Joseph McGhee and
Lieutenant Governor W. A. Green-
lund.—Former Charges That the
Organization is for the Purpose of
Securing Plunder.

Rejection of the professed support
of the so called "True Democracy
League," which is opposing the re-
election of Governor James M. Cox in
the interest of Congressman Frank B.
Willis, the Republican nominee, was
made public by Attorney General Tim-
othy S. Hogan, nominee for United
States senator; Lieutenant Governor
William Greenlund, renominated, and
Joseph McGhee, nominee for attorney
general.

Coupled with the refusal to accept
the tendered assistance are stern re-
bukes to the politicians composing the
league and the leveling of hostile at-
tacks upon Harvey C. Garber, who
seems to be accepted as the directing
genius of the organization.

Asked to Come Into Open.

It was announced that the candi-
dates upon the state Democratic tick-
et were a unit in declining to accept
the support of the league, which was
offered in an official state-
ment put out by former Public Printer
E. A. Crawford of West Union, who
is in charge of the headquarters.

That no credence was placed in the
Crawford declaration of friendship is
made very clear, the Democratic lead-
ers asserting that there is ample evi-
dence that the league's compact with
the Republican state committee is for
the whole ticket.

Said to Have Aided Harding.

From Republican sources, they say,
there is plenty of proof that Garber
in addition to supporting Willis in the
Republican primary as against David
Tod, also aided the senatorial candi-
dacy of Warren G. Harding, whom he
supported for governor in 1910 against
Harmon.

In his statement of the position
which he and his associates have as-
sumed toward the so called Garber-
Whitcomb movement, Attorney Gen-
eral Hogan said:
"I want it distinctly understood in
the beginning that I do not wish the
support of a pretended organization
of so called Democrats who are fight-
ing any of the nominees of the party
selected at the state primary. We all
welcome individual votes from any
source coming from proper motives
without regard to the party to which
the voter may belong, but I am not
that kind of Democrat who will accept
the support of any organization of
men who are banded together for pur-
poses of their own, intending to sup-
port Mr. Willis in the hope of secur-
ing political plunder."

"Best In Union."

"Mr. Garber may as well get ready
to support the whole Republican tick-
et. All the Democratic nominees are
a unit, and speaking for myself, I do
not intend to vote for any man who
has been a traitor to the cause of De-
mocracy in Ohio as made since the
first inauguration of Governor Har-
mon. I want the active support of
every good citizen regardless of polit-
ics who believes, as I believe, that
the administrations of Governors Har-
mon and Cox have made this the best
governed state in the Union."

"The members of the so called
'True' or 'Glue' Democracy, or what-
ever better describes it, may as well
make up their minds that their fight
is with every nominee on the Demo-
cratic ticket as well as with the gov-
ernor. With me the cause is first and
I am second."

Speaking at Akron, Lieutenant Gov-
ernor Greenlund declared that the
Democrats do not want the support of
any faction which is trying to use the
hatchet on Governor Cox. The second
man on the state ticket expressed the
belief that other state and county
candidates would be prompt to give
expression to similar views.

"Must Support Cox."

"So far as I am concerned," said
Lieutenant Governor Greenlund, "if
they wish to make Governor Cox the
issue, they are perfectly welcome. I
do not want the support of any league
that can not support the governor."

The lieutenant governor said in his
opinion the regular Democrats of the
state could not be guided or persua-
ded by any sugar-coated promises.

Assistant Attorney General Joseph
McGhee had this to say:

"I concede the right of any elector
to vote for whatsoever candidate his
conscience dictates. But I deny the
claim of anyone to be a Democrat
who, by banding together with those
whose purposes are purely personal,
seeks to overthrow the will of the
Democratic party as expressed at the
primary. The Democracy of Ohio as
a whole entered into the late primary
in the utmost good faith and is in
honor bound by its results, and in my
judgment there can be very few in-
deed to the expressed will of their
party. I do not expect nor do I desire
the support of any organization which
exists solely for the purpose of de-
feating any of my associates on the
ticket."

RESTORE PRISONERS' RATING

System of Leniency Works Well in
United States Army Prison.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Forty-one pris-
oners at the United States military
prison have been restored to the colors
under the system now in vogue at the
institution. The latest general pris-
oner to be "graduated" from the dis-
ciplinary battalion is Arthur Gaa, who
was serving a short term on a charge
of desertion.
The new system of restoring minor

offenders back to duty, providing they
desire to erase the black mark against
them and save the disgrace of dishon-
orable discharge, is proving a success
in every way.

Unites Ten Elopers in Day.
Bristol, Tenn.—Fifteen marriages in
three days is the record of the Rev. A.
H. Burroughs of the Bristol Grets
Young Men's Union. He married five couples
young elopers from Virginia in one
day, four with one ceremony. He has
married nearly 5,000 couples.

WHY THERE IS NO BOND
MARKET.

While it has been generally un-
derstood in financial circles why
there is no market for bonds and
securities at this time, there seems to
be some misunderstanding in the
rural districts. Recently
issues in school districts and sub-
divisions have been offered with-
out bidders. Then the officers have
offered the bonds to the state in-
dustrial commission, but of
course in times of inactivity of the
bond market, the industrial
commission would be unwise to
take over bonds under the law.
Furthermore, in most cases the
commission is debarred from ac-
cepting bonds for the protection
of which a sinking fund has not
been established at the same time
bonds are issued.

Bond sales which have been pro-
jected in the past and advertised
according to law in the cities,
have met with the same fate, and
in similar conduct, the sinking
fund trustees in the larger cities
have served notice that they will
take no more bond issues at present.

In regard to the sale of bonds,
the officials who are puzzled would
probably be enlightened if they
tried to borrow money at their
own banks, and would probably
secure information if they made a
hasty demand even for their own
money. Foreign conditions have
closed the market for the time be-
ing for all forms of bonds, stocks,
securities and similar invest-
ments. Officials having charge of
public funds, though authorized by
law to make certain investments
as a means of aid to public needs,
must not cripple their resources
at times when there is no market
for the securities they might take,
in order to temporarily aid a dis-
trict, township or subdivision. The
industrial commission has, how-
ever, accepted approximately
\$400,000 in bonds to date, where
the bonds were properly issued in
compliance with the law and
is still prepared to assist where
need is pressing.

INSTRUCTS AMBASSADORS.

Secretary Bryan Tells Diplomats
Abroad How to Conduct Affairs.

Washington.—Secretary Bryan issued
instructions to diplomatic and consular
officers of the United States who have
been entrusted with the interests of
the nation now at war.

Few realize the delicate position of
this office, the duties suddenly thrust
upon them and the consequent amount
of labor they are compelled to per-
form.

United States diplomatic and consular
officers are serving the interests of
Germany, France, Belgium, Russia,
Great Britain, Austria and Japan.

In the instructions sent out by Sec-
retary Bryan the American representa-
tives are cautioned to not overstep
the straight line of their duties for fear it
would make the neutrality of the United
States appear partial. The instruc-
tions said, in part: "Bear in mind the
general usages of nations in relation
to the functions exercised by you on
all such occasions."

Further, the instructions added, "The
care and protection of the interests of
the nations for whom you are acting
are based upon the consent of both for-
eign governments concerned. This
consent may be withdrawn at any time
by either or both."

Another instruction, "Bear in mind
you are the representative of a neu-
tral power whose attitude toward the
parties to the conflict is one of im-
partiality."

An explanation by state department
officials of the instructions showed that,
in the main, the attitude of the rep-
resentatives of the United States acting
for the belligerents is that of a vehicle
of communication; also to protect the
property and natives of the nations for
whom they are acting.

In this connection the instructions
state that before seeking recourse to
the raising of the American flag over
the embassy, legation or consulate of
the nations for whom they are acting
as a means of protecting their strong
representations should be made to the
government in whose territory the
property may be located and that nec-
essity may be avoided.

Verdict in Breach of Promise Suit.

Toledo, Sept. 23.—Motion for a new
trial in the breach of promise suit
brought by Miss Cecelia E. Harris
against Harry N. Atwood, aviator, is
expected to be made by attorneys for
the defendant, following the \$5,000
verdict given the plaintiff by a jury
in Judge Emory's court. Miss Harris
brought suit for \$50,000.

To the Voters of Mercer County

CELINA, OHIO, Sept. 15, 1914.

Please announce the name of I. F.
Raudebaugh as Independent candidate
for County Judge, to be voted for at the
November election next.

I. F. RAUDEBAUGH.

Have never held a salaried office. As
an independent candidate I am not un-
der obligation to any sect, creed or po-
litical combine, nor have I any promises
to any faction or person. My democracy
consists in extending to every individual
the greatest freedom consistent with
good morals and good government, and
holding that all men are equal before
the law.

Read law and was admitted to the
practice in Pennsylvania, and then ad-
mitted to the practice in Ohio in the
various courts, where I have had consid-
erable business of a very important char-
acter. Am informed by competent au-
thority that I am fully equipped for the
place. (Advertisement.)

OHIO'S MODEL PENITENTIARY

State, Under Direction of Governor Cox, Has Taken
Long Step Forward in Treatment of Its Delin-
quent Citizens, Both Old and Young.

Due to efforts of Governor James
M. Cox, the Ohio board of adminis-
tration and Preston E. Thomas,
the new idea warden of the Ohio peni-
tentiary, Ohio's state prison, once no-
torious, has become noted throughout
the country for its advanced methods
of dealing with the so-called criminal
class.

"While we operate the penitentiary
on a business basis," says Governor
Cox, "we only want to save men.
Money is not our object, and as I
have said before, 'the state of Ohio
does not want to coin gold out of the
tears of unfortunates.'"

This is the predominating idea in
the new method of administering the
affairs of the big penitentiary in Col-
umbus, where Warden Thomas is
making men out of as many of the
1,675 prisoners as are susceptible for
reformation, and at the same time
saving the taxpayers many thousands of
dollars every year, when compared
with former administrations.

Half a dozen measures passed upon
the recommendation of Governor Cox

them for a better place in society
when they are released.

Thousands of dollars a year are
saved the taxpayers through the opera-
tion of the prisoners' compensation
law, which in a large measure assists
financially the dependents of men in-
carcerated in the Ohio penitentiary,
and in numerous cases makes aid
from charitable organizations or from
counties unnecessary.

Governor Cox's progressive ideas
were expressed in House Bill No. 612,
passed at his recommendation by the
Eightieth general assembly, which
gave the Ohio board of administration
authority to devise a plan of payment
for the labor of prisoners. The pris-
oners are paid a small wage for their
labor, all of which is now given to the
prisoner, instead of a contractor, as un-
der the old system. Ninety per cent
of a prisoner's earnings is sent to
his dependents, and while the amount
is comparatively small, it comes as a
God-send to the wife and children, who
were deprived of support when the
prison gates closed behind their
breadwinner. Ten per cent is allowed
to stand until the prisoner is finally
released.

But the new prison farm in Madison
county, made possible through the ef-
forts of Governor Cox, marks the
greatest forward step ever made in
Ohio in handling transgressors of the
laws. It has been pointed out that
men can not be reformed and made
natural amid unnatural surroundings.
With this in mind, Governor Cox re-
commended the new prison farm,
which, when in full operation, with
the prison buildings erected, will be
cited as the model prison of the coun-
try.

The indeterminate sentence law,
passed upon the recommendation of
Governor Cox, is a step forward in
penal affairs that has the hearty ap-
proval of the advanced thinkers
among the penologists. It is just and
fair to prisoner and society as well.
Unless the investigation conducted un